

# INC

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,  
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakespeare.*  
**INCORPORAL.** *adj.* [in and *corporal*.] Immaterial; distinct  
from matter; distinct from body.  
Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,  
And with th' *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse? *Shak. Haml.*  
Learned men have not resolved us whether light be *corporal*  
or *incorporal*: *corporal* they say it cannot be, because then it  
would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and  
yet every day we see the air illighted: *incorporal* it cannot  
be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Ral.*  
**INCORPORALITY.** *n. f.* [*incorporalitis*, Fr. from *incorporal*.] Im-  
materialness; distinctness from body.  
**INCORPORALLY.** *adv.* [from *incorporal*.] Without matter;  
immaterially.  
**TO INCORPORATE.** *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]  
1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one  
mass.  
A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be  
recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw  
it to the less. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,  
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,  
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*  
2. To conjoin inseparably.  
Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when  
These mutualities so marshal the way,  
Hard at hand comes the master and main exercise,  
The *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,  
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shaksp. R. and Ju.*  
Upon my knees  
I charm you, by that great vow  
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*  
3. To form into a corporation, or body politic. In this sense  
they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.  
The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be  
they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated*  
into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*  
The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth bur-  
gesses to parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
4. To unite; to associate.  
It is Calca, one *incorporate*  
To our attempts. *Shaksp. Julius Cesar.*  
Your most grave belly was deliberate,  
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;  
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,  
That I receive the general food at first,  
Which you do live upon. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them,  
and the Confusion only essential and *incorporate* in their govern-  
ment. *Temple.*  
The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabi-  
tants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own  
community. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
5. To embody.  
Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not  
be perused by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*  
The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, sup-  
posed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make to-  
gether with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*  
**TO INCORPORATE.** *v. n.* To unite into one mass.  
Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate* with oil.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *in-*  
*corporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*  
Thy foul  
In real darkness of the body dwells,  
Shut out from outward light, *Milton's Agonistes.*  
'T' *incorporate* with gloomy night.  
It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions,  
and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *in-*  
*corporate* into it. *South's Sermons.*  
**INCORPORATE.** *adj.* [in and *corporate*.] Immaterial; un-  
bodied.  
Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and  
*incorporate*. *Raleigh.*  
**INCORPORATION.** *n. f.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate*.]  
1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.  
Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it  
can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness  
of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*  
This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic  
*incorporation*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. Formation of a body politic.  
3. Adoption; union; association.  
In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation* into that  
society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*  
**INCORPOREAL.** *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. in and  
*corporeal*.] Immaterial; unbodied.  
It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immate-  
riate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

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Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some  
*incorporeal* substance within us. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**INCORPOREALLY.** *adv.* [from *incorporeal*.] Immaterially;  
without body.  
The sense of hearing striketh the spirits more immediately  
than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
**INCORPOREITY.** *n. f.* [in and *corporeity*.] Immateriality;  
distinctness from body.  
**TO INCORPSE.** *v. a.* [in and *corpse*.] To incorporate; to unite  
into one body.  
He grew unto his fest,  
As he had been *incorpse'd* and demy-natur'd  
With the brave horse. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**INCORRECT.** *adj.* [in and *correct*.] Not nicely finished; not  
exact; inaccurate; full of faults.  
The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;  
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*  
**INCORRECTLY.** *adv.* [from *incorrect*.] Inaccurately; not ex-  
actly.  
**INCORRECTNESS.** *n. f.* [in and *correctness*.] Inaccuracy; want  
of exactness.  
**INCORRIGIBLE.** *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. in and *corrigible*.] Bad  
beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any  
means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction.  
The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconve-  
nience *incorrigible*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
What are their thoughts of things, but variety of incor-  
rigible error? *LeStrange.*  
Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,  
I left declaiming in pedantic schools. *Dryden's Juven.*  
Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue  
to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge's Sermon.*  
The most violent party-men are such as have discovered  
least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid  
aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to  
reconcile the rest. *Swift.*  
**INCORRIGIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *incorrigible*.] Hopeless deprav-  
ity; badness beyond all means of amendment.  
What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our  
*incorrigibility*. *Decay of Piety.*  
I would not have chiding used, much less blows, 'till obedi-  
ency and *incorrigibility* make it absolutely necessary. *Luke.*  
**INCORRIGIBLY.** *adv.* [from *incorrigible*.] To a degree of de-  
pravity beyond all means of amendment.  
Appear *incorrigibly* mad,  
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscommon.*  
**INCORRUPT.** *adj.* [in and *corrupt*, Latin; *incorruptus*,  
*incorruptus*, French.]  
1. Free from foulness or depravation.  
Sin, that first  
Dissemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,  
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied  
to a mind above the power of bribes.  
**INCORRUPTIBILITY.** *n. f.* [*incorruptibilitas*, Fr. from *incorrupt-*  
*ible*.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.  
Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alleggett  
the verses of a Greek tragic poet. *Hakewill.*  
**INCORRUPTIBLE.** *adj.* [*incorruptibile*, Fr. in and *corruptibile*.]  
Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.  
In such abundance lies our choice,  
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,  
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal  
substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing  
objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wale.*  
**INCORRUPTION.** *n. f.* [*incorruption*, Fr. in and *corruption*.] In-  
capacity of corruption.  
So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is foun in corrup-  
tion, it is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor. xv. 42.*  
**INCORRUPTNESS.** *n. f.* [in and *corrupt*.]  
1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.  
Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners,  
is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations. *Woodward.*  
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.  
**TO INCRASSATE.** *v. a.* [in and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken;  
the contrary to attenuate.  
If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body  
of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy,  
it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Acids dissolve or attenuate, alkalies precipitate or *incrassate*.  
*Newton's Opt.*  
Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too  
great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the  
fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbutnot.*  
**INCRASSATION.** *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.]  
1. The act of thickening.  
2. The state of growing thick.  
Nothing doth congelate but water; for the determination  
of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that  
of oil *incrassation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**INCRASSATIVE.**

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**INCRASSATIVE.** *n. f.* [from *incrassate*.] Having the quality of  
thickening.  
The two latter indicate refringents to stretch, and  
*incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumpt.*  
**TO INCREASE.** *v. n.* [in and *crefo*, Lat.] To grow more in  
number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value,  
or in any quality capable of being more or less.  
Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee,  
and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deutr. vi. 3.*  
Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness.  
*2 Tim. ii. 16.*  
From fifty to threefold he loses not much in fancy, and  
judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*  
Henry, in knots, involving Emma's name  
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,  
Grew with the year, and wider'd with the bark:  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*  
**TO INCREASE.** *v. a.* [See *INCREASE*.] To make more or  
greater.  
He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*  
I will *increase* the famine, and break your staff of bread.  
*Ezek. v. 16.*  
I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek. xxxvi.*  
Hye thee from this slaughter-house,  
Left thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds,  
as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*  
It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*  
**INCREASE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.  
For three years he liv'd with large *increase*  
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*  
Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,  
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,  
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*  
2. Increment; that which is added to the original flock.  
3. Produce.  
As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,  
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield. *Denham.*  
Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond ex-  
pectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. Generation.  
Into her womb convey sterility;  
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*;  
And from her derogate body never spring a babe. *Shaksp.*  
5. Progeny.  
Him young Thoaia bore, the bright *increase*  
Of Phorcy. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb'd. Used of the moon.  
Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow soonest, if  
set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**INCREASER.** *n. f.* [from *increase*.] He who *increases*.  
**INCREATED.** *adj.* Not created.  
Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *in-*  
*created* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
**INCREDEBILITY.** *n. f.* [*incredibilitas*, French.] The quality of  
surpassing belief.  
For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all  
appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryd.*  
**INCREDEBLY.** *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not  
to be credited.  
The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing  
in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*  
Presenting things impossible to view,  
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Graville.*  
**INCREDEBLENES.** *n. f.* [from *incredible*.] Quality of being  
not credible.  
**INCREDEBLY.** *adv.* [from *incredible*.] In a manner not to be  
believed.  
**INCREDUITY.** *n. f.* [*incredulitas*, French.] Quality of not  
believing; hardness of belief.  
He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take  
away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*  
**INCREDULOUS.** *adj.* [*incredulus*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard  
of belief; refusing credit.  
I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such can-  
dles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mine-  
ral which whiteneth in the burnings, and consumeth not. *Bac-*  
*les*; *incredulity*. *n. f.* [from *incredulous*.] Hardness of be-  
lief; incredulity.  
**INCREMABLE.** *adj.* [in and *crem*, Latin.] Not consumable  
by fire.  
If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces  
are composed. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**INCREMENT.** *n. f.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]  
1. Act of growing greater.  
Divers conceptions are concerning its *increment*, or inunda-  
tion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. Increase; cause of growing more.  
This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the feminary

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that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of ani-  
mal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*  
3. Produce.  
The orchard loves to wave  
With Winter winds: the loosen'd roots then drink  
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years. *Phillips.*  
**TO INCREPATE.** *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to re-  
prehend.  
**INCREPATION.** *n. f.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension;  
chiding.  
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chris-  
tians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick  
reprehensions and *increpations*. *Hamond.*  
**TO INCRUST.** *v. a.* [*incrasto*, Latin; *incruster*, French.]  
**TO INCRUSTATE.** *v. a.* To cover with an additional coat adher-  
ing to the internal matter.  
The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the  
grosser stick baked and *incrusted* upon the sides of the vessel.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, to  
as to cover and *incrust* the stones. *Woodward.*  
Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*  
Swords, pikes, and guns with everlasting rust. *Pope.*  
Any of these fun-like bodies in the centers of the several  
vortices, are so *incrusted* and weakened as to be carried about  
in the vortex of the true sun. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it  
with a new rust. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*  
**INCRUSTATION.** *n. f.* [*incrustation*, Fr. from *incrusto*, Latin.]  
An adherent covering; something superinduced.  
Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are  
laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be  
found in any other part. *Addison on Italy.*  
**TO INCUBATE.** *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.  
**INCUBATION.** *n. f.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act  
of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.  
Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is  
only known to God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve  
them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve  
for one or two *incubations*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their  
young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families  
should do it in a more novel way. *Derham.*  
As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by  
the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbutnot.*  
**INCUBUS.** *n. f.* [Latin; *incubus*, Fr.] The night-mare.  
The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach,  
which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, pulse,  
and motion, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast.  
*Floyer on the Humours.*  
**TO INCULCATE.** *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, French.]  
To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant  
repetition.  
Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, be-  
cause we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*  
Homer continually *inculcates* morality, and piety to the  
gods. *Broom's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.*  
**INCULCATION.** *n. f.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impressing  
by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.  
**INCULT.** *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated;  
untilled.  
Her forests huge,  
*Incult*, robust and tall, by nature's hand  
Planted of old. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
**INCULPABLE.** *adv.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable;  
not reprehensible.  
Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inabi-  
lity, is, as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not  
the object of scorn, but pity. *South.*  
**INCULPABLY.** *adj.* [in and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably;  
without blame.  
As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition  
has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him. *South.*  
**INCUMBENCY.** *n. f.* [from *incumbent*.]  
1. The act of lying upon another.  
2. The state of keeping a benefice.  
These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *in-*  
*cumbency* in the same see. *Swift.*  
**INCUMBENT.** *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]  
1. Resting upon; lying upon.  
Then with expanded wings he steers his flight  
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,  
That felt unusual weight. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than  
the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both  
so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe  
which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the  
sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found  
above them. *Boyle.*